

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 152

Calling for a formal end of the Korean war.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 26, 2019

Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. OMAR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KIM, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## RESOLUTION

Calling for a formal end of the Korean war.

Whereas the Korean war remains one of the world's longest ongoing armed conflicts, in which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), the Republic of Korea (South Korea), the United States, and 20 other nations have suffered hundreds of thousands of casualties and losses, and millions of civilians killed and wounded;

Whereas, on June 25, 1950, the armed forces of North Korea attacked South Korea, an action which the United Nations Security Council determined constituted a breach of

the peace under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, after which the United States militarily intervened in the conflict in defense of South Korea;

Whereas, on July 27, 1953, the commander in chief of the United Nations Command signed an Armistice Agreement with the supreme commander of the North Korean People's Army and the commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, aiming, by its terms, to "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved";

Whereas the Armistice Agreement, by its terms, neither formally ended the war nor represented a final peaceful settlement;

Whereas the persistence of a state of war represents a constant risk and threat to the national security of the United States and its allies;

Whereas in Article III of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, signed at Washington on October 1, 1953, and still in force today, the United States recognized that an armed attack on South Korea would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, and declared that the United States would act in accordance with its constitutional principles to meet the common danger of such an armed attack;

Whereas unprovoked military action against North Korea would pose extraordinary risks to the United States, United States troops and citizens in the region, United States allies, and security in Northeast Asia and would require explicit authorization by Congress under article I of the United States Constitution;

Whereas, on April 27, 2018, in Panmunjom, the leaders of South Korea and North Korea “solemnly declared” that “there will be no more war and a new era of peace has begun on the Korean peninsula”, and committed “to declare the end of war” on the Korean peninsula 65 years after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, and further committing to actively promote meetings involving the United States “with a view to replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and establishing a permanent and solid peace regime”;

Whereas, on June 12, 2018, in Singapore, the leaders of the United States and North Korea committed “to establish new relations in accordance with the desire of the peoples of the two countries for peace and prosperity”;

Whereas, on September 25, 2018, President of South Korea Moon Jae-in publicly affirmed that it is “simply not true” that an end-of-war declaration would affect the status of the United Nations Command or of United States Forces in Korea, and further stated that the stationing of United States Forces in Korea “is simply a matter for the ROK–U.S. alliance to decide regardless of a declaration to end the Korean war or the signing of a peace treaty”;

Whereas the failure to come to a final peace settlement on the Korean peninsula has exerted long-term negative pressures on human rights and humanitarian conditions, such as the restriction of civil liberties and redirection of national resources to defense and excessive military spending rather than to the livelihoods of Americans and the Korean peoples;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council has determined that the ongoing nuclear- and ballistic-missile-related ac-

tivities of North Korea continue to pose a threat to international peace and security;

Whereas the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) remains a cornerstone of the nuclear nonproliferation regime and the United States has a duty to seek universal adherence to and compliance with the NPT;

Whereas an end to the state of war would not legally imply recognition of North Korea as a nuclear weapons state, as the only states that can be recognized as such under the NPT are those which have “manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967”; and

Whereas Special Representative for North Korea Stephen Biegun stated on January 31, 2019, that “the Trump administration is ready to end this war”, that “We are not going to invade North Korea”, and that “We are not seeking to topple the North Korean regime”: Now, therefore, be it

- 1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—
- 2               (1) pays tribute to the sacrifices of the veterans
- 3               of the Korean war, its victims, and the families di-
- 4               vided since the initial outbreak of war;
- 5               (2) calls for continued cooperative efforts to re-
- 6               patriate the remains of service members;
- 7               (3) calls for reunions of divided Korean and
- 8               Korean-American families, people-to-people ex-
- 9               changes, and continued humanitarian cooperation;

1           (4) affirms that neither a declaration regarding  
2           the end of the Korean war nor a final peaceful set-  
3           tlement by itself would have any legal effect on the  
4           commitments set forth in the 1953 Mutual Defense  
5           Treaty between the United States of America and  
6           the Republic of Korea, which by its terms is set to  
7           “remain in force indefinitely” and which requires the  
8           United States to respond immediately and firmly to  
9           the common danger that any armed attack on South  
10          Korea would pose to both countries;

11          (5) affirms its strong agreement with the state-  
12          ment of the President of South Korea Moon Jae-in  
13          that questions about the stationing of United States  
14          Armed Forces in South Korea is ultimately a matter  
15          for the United States and South Korea to decide to-  
16          gether regardless of whether a declaration to end the  
17          Korean war or any final peaceful settlement is  
18          achieved;

19          (6) affirms that the United States does not  
20          seek armed conflict with North Korea;

21          (7) would welcome a statement by President  
22          Trump, in coordination with South Korea, declaring  
23          the end of the state of war with North Korea;

24          (8) supports ongoing diplomatic engagement  
25          among the United States, South Korea, and North

1 Korea to address the ongoing nuclear- and ballistic-  
2 missile-related activities of North Korea;

3 (9) calls for the conclusion of a binding peace  
4 agreement constituting a formal and final end to the  
5 state of war between North Korea, South Korea,  
6 and the United States, and calls for serious, urgent  
7 diplomatic engagement in pursuit of that goal;

8 (10) affirms the vital role that women and  
9 other marginalized groups who would be particularly  
10 vulnerable to any resumption of active hostilities  
11 must play in building a lasting, sustainable, and  
12 peaceful settlement, and calls on all parties to take  
13 greater steps to include women and civil society in  
14 ongoing discussions, as outlined in the Women,  
15 Peace, and Security Act of 2017;

16 (11) affirms that the denuclearization of the  
17 Korean peninsula and a final peaceful settlement  
18 cannot be achieved absent meaningful, reciprocal ac-  
19 tions and confidence-building measures among all  
20 parties; and

21 (12) calls upon the President and Secretary of  
22 State, or their designees, to detail for Congress and  
23 the American people a clear roadmap for achieving

- 1 a permanent peace regime and the peaceful
- 2 denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

